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Attorneys for Plaintiff, MACKENZIE ANNE THOMA and
on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,****CENTRAL DISTRICT, OF CALIFORNIA**MACKENZIE ANNE THOMA, a.k.a.
KENZIE ANNE, an individual and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

VXN GROUP LLC, a Delaware
limited liability company; STRIKE 3
HOLDINGS, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company; GENERAL
MEDIA SYSTEMS, LLC, a Delaware
limited liability company; MIKE
MILLER, an individual; and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 2:23-cv-04901-WLH
(AGRx)[Assigned for all purposes to the Hon.
Wesley L. Hsu]**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION**
COMPLAINT FOR:1. FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME
WAGES;2. FAILURE TO PAY MINIMUM
WAGES;3. FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL
PERIODS;4. FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST
PERIODS;

5. WAITING TIME PENALTIES;

6. WAGE STATEMENT
VIOLATIONS;

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FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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7. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY
WAGES;

8. FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY;

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

[Amount in Controversy Exceeds
\$25,000.00]

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Deleted: 9. VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 227.3

10. UNFAIR COMPETITION.

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COMES NOW plaintiff MACKENZIE ANNE THOMA, famously known as
“KENZIE ANNE” on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and alleges
as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is a Class Action brought pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure
section 382. It’s brought by Plaintiff MACKENZIE ANNE THOMA, known in the
adult film industry as “KENZIE ANNE” (hereinafter “Plaintiff” or “Ms. Thoma”). It
is brought against VXN GROUP LLC, (“VXN GROUP”), STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS,
LLC (“STRIKE 3”), GENERAL MEDIA SYSTEMS, LLC (“GENERAL MEDIA”)
and VXN GROUP’s Executive Director, MIKE MILLER (collectively, “Vixen
Media Group”).

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2. As further set out below, Vixen Media Group runs a powerful, lucrative, and well-known adult film production company which many, if not all, adult film performers perform for at some point in their careers due to its unique role in providing upscale adult film products in the industry.

3. Vixen Media Group requires its performers and models to enter into “performance agreements” in order to perform services on their behalf. Ms. Thoma had to sign one such agreement. That agreement requires that she appear nude and semi-nude and perform “multiple, explicit sexual acts” with or without sexual aids. Separate from performing in adult films, Ms. Thoma was also required to model for Defendants. For example, Ms. Thoma would frequent “The Glass House” in Joshua Tree, California where a photographer would take modeling photos of Ms. Thoma who would don outfits specifically chosen by Vixen Media Group and during a set schedule set by Vixen Media Group. There were many occasions where the modeling took place on days and times where no adult scenes were performed. Vixen Media

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Group reserves the right to choose the performer(s) and the performer(s) must perform at the direction of Vixen Media Group’s director. The hours include nights, weekends, and holidays, with filming sessions that may take as long as ten hours. During the term of the agreement, Ms. Thoma must “maintain” her “physical appearance”, including Vixen Media Group’s “reasonable personal grooming requests”. If she wanted to change her physical appearance, including, for instance, obtaining a tattoo or piercing, she first needed Vixen Media Group’s written permission. Even after the Agreement expired Ms. Thoma was required to provide additional services if Vixen Media Group required them. She must agree to promote Vixen Media Group’s websites and brands on her social media to the best of her abilities, at Vixen Media Group’s direction, and under their guidelines and recommendations.

4. Moreover, when Ms. Thoma merely requested her personnel file from Vixen Media Group, Vixen Media Group threatened to sue Ms. Thoma due to

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1 purported losses in connection with two medical infections, one of which it alleges
2 were caused by an “unauthorized plastic surgery” (all allegations that Ms. Thoma
3 denies).

4 5. Yet despite exercising control over every aspect of Ms. Thoma’s body,
5 including with whom she has sexual intercourse, whether she may pierce her ear,
6 obtain a cosmetic surgery, or even miss time for an infection, Vixen Media Group
7 contends that it lacks sufficient control over Ms. Thoma to be her employer and thus
8 decline to provide Ms. Thoma with the pay and benefits afforded to California
9 employees.

10 6. Thus, Ms. Thoma brings this class action on behalf of herself and all
11 others with deemed to be “independent contractors” of VXN GROUP, STRIKE 3,
12 GENERAL MEDIA, their respective parents, subsidiaries and/or affiliated companies
13 within the State of California (“VIXEN MEDIA GROUP”). The Action is brought
14 against VXN GROUP’s Executive Producer, MIKE MILLER (“MILLER”). Herein,
15 VIXEN MEDIA GROUP, MILLER, and DOES 1 through 100, as further defined
16 below, shall be referred to as “Defendants”.

17 **PARTIES**

18 **A. Plaintiff**

19 7. Plaintiff Ms. Thoma, a resident of the State of California, is a decorated
20 and well-known adult film actress who performs under the stage name “Kenzie
21 Anne”. She has been named “Pet of the Year” by Penthouse magazine and shortly
22 before the filing of this Complaint appeared on the cover of Hustler magazine.

23 8. Before beginning her acting career, she modeled and participated in
24 photo shoots for various clothing brands and adult magazines, such as Wet Seal, Free
25 People, Carbon38, Playboy Plus, and Eats Channel. In November of 2020, she signed
26 a contract with Defendants, known widely as “Vixen Media Group”, with her entry
27 into the adult film industry occurring on or around April 30, 2021. Between
28 November 2020 through approximately September of 2022, Ms. Thoma performed in

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1 Defendants' movies and modeled at their direction.

2 **B. Defendants**

3 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes that defendants VXN GROUP,
4 STRIKE 3, and GENERAL MEDIA are limited liability companies organized and
5 existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and doing business in the County of
6 Los Angeles, State of California.

7 10. VIXEN MEDIA GROUP is the creator of adult motion pictures and
8 photographs distributed for commercial sale through various distribution outlets and
9 platforms. It was founded in 2014 by French entrepreneur and director Greg Lansky
10 along with partners Steven Matthyssen and Mike Miller with the goal of creating
11 higher-quality videos that would be considered more "artistic" than the normal realm
12 of adult video content. While Greg Lansky sold his stake in VIXEN MEDIA GROUP
13 in January of 2020, it still owns and operates at least seven online adult film sites,
14 including Vixen, Tushy, Blacked, Blacked Raw, Tushy Raw, Deeper and Slayed.

15 11. VIXEN MEDIA GROUP has won many major awards in the adult-film
16 industry, including an XBIZ Award as recently in 2022 for Studio of the Year.

17 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that
18 defendant MILLER is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an individual residing in
19 California, as well as a founder, principal, and the Executive Producer of VXN
20 GROUP, and DOES 1 through 50, as further defined below. Plaintiff is further
21 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that MILLER violated, or caused to
22 be violated, the above-referenced and below-referenced Labor Code provisions in
23 violation of Labor Code section 558.1. Furthermore, Plaintiff is informed and believes
24 and based thereon alleges that MILLER plays an active role in the enforcement and
25 creation of the policies and procedures set in place by VXN GROUP. In fact,
26 MILLER was physically present during many modeling shoots and on filming days
27 and had a direct role in directing the scenes and choosing outfits, for example.

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28 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes STRIKE 3 serves as the parent

1 company for VXN GROUP. STRIKE 3 owns, distributes, and produces pornographic
 2 films, images, and materials created by VXN GROUP. STRIKE 3 was and is at all
 3 relevant times herein the copyright holder for VXN GROUP and the various films,
 4 photographs, and other materials produced by VXN GROUP. Thus, Plaintiff is
 5 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that VXN GROUP played a direct
 6 role in controlling the working conditions of Plaintiff and putative class members.

7 14. GENERAL MEDIA is an application computer software company that
 8 distributes the films, photographs, and other materials produced by VIXEN MEDIA
 9 GROUP. GENERAL MEDIA is a key part of the VIXEN MEDIA GROUP and is
 10 another subsidiary of VIXEN MEDIA GROUP whose wrongful actions contributed
 11 to the damages suffered by Plaintiff and Class Members. Thus, Plaintiff is informed
 12 and believes and based thereon alleges that VXN GROUP played a direct role in
 13 controlling the working conditions of Plaintiff and Class Members.

14 15. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate,
 15 or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are
 16 currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues defendants by such fictitious
 17 names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes
 18 and based thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated herein as DOE is
 19 legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiff
 20 will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and
 21 capacities of the defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities
 22 become known. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
 23 each defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action, as the agent of the other
 24 defendant(s), carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects
 25 pertinent hereto, and the acts of each defendant are legally attributable to the other
 26 defendants. Whenever, heretofore or hereinafter, reference is made to "Defendants,"
 27 it shall include VXN GROUP, STRIKE 3, GENERAL MEDIA, MILLER and any of
 28 their parent, subsidiary, or affiliated companies within the State of California, as well

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1 as DOES 1 through 50 identified herein.

2 **JOINT LIABILITY ALLEGATIONS**

3 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that all the
4 times mentioned herein, each of the Defendants was the agent, principal, employee,
5 employer, representative, joint venture or co-conspirator of each of the other
6 defendants, either actually or ostensibly, and in doing the things alleged herein acted
7 within the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, and
8 conspiracy.

9 17. All of the acts and conduct described herein of each and every corporate
10 defendant was duly authorized, ordered, and directed by the respective and collective
11 defendant corporate employers, and the officers and management-level employees of
12 said corporate employers. In addition thereto, said corporate employers participated
13 in the aforementioned acts and conduct of their said employees, agents, and
14 representatives, and each of them; and upon completion of the aforesaid acts and
15 conduct of said corporate employees, agents, and representatives, the defendant
16 corporation respectively and collectively ratified, accepted the benefits of, condoned,
17 lauded, acquiesced, authorized, and otherwise approved of each and all of the said
18 acts and conduct of the aforementioned corporate employees, agents and
19 representatives.

20 18. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges that
21 MILLER violated, or caused to be violated, the above-referenced and below-
22 referenced Labor Code provisions in violation of Labor Code section 558.1. Plaintiff
23 is informed and believes that Miller is engaged in the decisions to hire Plaintiff and
24 Class Members, to terminate the contracts of Plaintiff and Class Members, and to
25 determine their compensation. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that MILLER
26 directly created the policies and procedures put forth by VXN GROUP. Also, Plaintiff
27 is informed and believes that MILLER played an active role in the enforcement of
28 those policies and procedures, supervises the performance of Plaintiff and Class

1 Members, and has the ability to discipline them, as he was often present on set and
 2 reprimanded Plaintiff and Class Members for not complying with VXN GROUP's
 3 policies and procedures.

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4 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes that STRIKE 3, as the parent company
 5 and owner of the copyright for VXN GROUP and therefore the true owner of the
 6 films, photos, and other materials created by VXN GROUP, maintains a level of
 7 control over VXN GROUP and its employees (including Plaintiff and Class
 8 Members) where the policies and procedures of VXN GROUP are truly the policies
 9 and procedures of STRIKE 3 as well. Indeed, Plaintiff is informed and believes and
 10 based thereon alleges that STRIKE 3, by exercising control over VXN GROUP and
 11 MILLER, thus exercises control over Plaintiff and Class Members in terms of hiring,
 12 firing, compensation, performance supervision, discipline, and enforcement of
 13 workplace rules. As such, and particularly given the economic reality of the situation
 14 and the level of control exercised over VXN GROUP and MILLER, STRIKE 3 is
 15 jointly and severally liable for the wrongful actions undertaken by VXN GROUP.

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16 20. Plaintiff is informed and believes that GENERAL MEDIA was the main
 17 distributor for the films, photographs, and other materials produced by VXN GROUP
 18 and STRIKE 3. GENERAL MEDIA is a subsidiary of VIXEN MEDIA GROUP and
 19 serves as another key instrument in the wrongful actions committed against Plaintiff
 20 and Class Members. The level of control GENERAL MEDIA possessed over VXN
 21 GROUP is such that VXN GROUP cannot distribute its films without the express
 22 consent of GENERAL MEDIA. As such, GENERAL MEDIA is jointly and
 23 severally liable for the wrongful actions undertaken by VXN GROUP.

24 21. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that there
 25 exists such a unity of interest and ownership between Defendants, and each of them,
 26 that their individuality and separateness have ceased to exist.

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27 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that despite
 28 the formation of the purported corporate existence of VXN GROUP, STRIKE 3,

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1 GENERAL MEDIA, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (the “Alter Ego
2 Defendants”), they, and each of them, are one and the same with MILLER and DOES
3 51 through 100 (“Individual Defendants”), and each of them, due to, but not limited
4 to, the following reasons:

- 5 A. The Alter Ego Defendants are completely dominated and controlled by
6 the Individual Defendants who personally committed the wrongful and
7 illegal acts and violated the laws as set forth in this Complaint, and who
8 has hidden and currently hide behind the Alter Ego Defendants to
9 perpetrate frauds, circumvent statutes, or accomplish some other
10 wrongful or inequitable purpose;
- 11 B. The Individual Defendants derive actual and significant monetary
12 benefits by and through the Alter Ego Defendants’ unlawful conduct,
13 and by using the Alter Ego Defendants as the funding source for the
14 Individual Defendants’ own personal expenditures;
- 15 C. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Individual
16 Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants, while really one and the same,
17 were segregated to appear as though separate and distinct for purposes
18 of perpetrating a fraud, circumventing a statute, or accomplishing some
19 other wrongful or inequitable purpose;
- 20 D. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the business
21 affairs of the Individual Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants are,
22 and at all relevant times mentioned herein were, so mixed and
23 intermingled that the same cannot reasonably be segregated, and the
24 same are inextricable confusion. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at
25 all relevant times mentioned herein were, used by the Individual
26 Defendants as mere shells and conduits for the conduct of certain of their,
27 and each of their affairs. The Alter Ego Defendants are, and at all
28 relevant times mentioned herein were, the alter egos of the Individual

Defendants;

E. The recognition of the separate existence of the Individual Defendants and the Alter Ego Defendants would promote injustice insofar that it would permit defendants to insulate themselves from liability to Plaintiff for violations of the Civil Code, Labor Code, and other statutory violations. The corporate existence of these defendants should thus be disregarded in equity and for the ends of justice because such disregard is necessary to avoid fraud and injustice to Plaintiff herein;

F. Accordingly, the Alter Ego Defendants constitute the alter ego of the Individual Defendants (and vice versa), and the fiction of their separate corporate existence must be disregarded;

23. As a result of the aforementioned facts, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, are joint employers.

JURISDICTION

24. ~~This Court has determined it has jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C Section 1331.~~

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

25. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to pay overtime wages to Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, without limitation, Plaintiff and Class Members working over eight (8) hours per day, forty (40) hours per week, and seven consecutive work days in a work week without being properly compensated for hours worked in excess of (8) hours per day in a work day, forty (40) hours per week in a work week, and/or hours worked on the seventh consecutive work day in a work week by, among other things, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all minutes actually worked at the proper overtime rate of pay to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

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Deleted: <#>Jurisdiction exists in the Superior Court of the State of California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10. <#>Venue is proper in Los Angeles County, California pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 392, et seq. because, among other things, Los Angeles County is where the causes of action complained of herein arose; the county in which the employment relationship began; the county in which performance of the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff, or some of them, and Defendants was due to be performed; the county in which the employment contract, or part of it, between Plaintiff, or some of them, and Defendants was actually performed; and the county in which Defendants, or some of them, reside. Moreover, the unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and Class Members in Los Angeles County, and because Defendants employ numerous Class Members in Los Angeles County.

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26. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to pay minimum wages to Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, in violation of California state wage and hour laws as a result of, among other things, at times, failing to accurately track and/or pay for all hours actually worked at their regular rate of pay that is above the minimum wage to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

27. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, full, timely thirty (30) minute uninterrupted meal period for days on which they worked more than five (5) hours in a work day and a second thirty (30) minute uninterrupted meal period for days on which they worked in excess of ten (10) hours in a work day, and failing to provide compensation for such unprovided meal periods as required by California wage and hour laws.

28. For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, to take rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes per four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof and failed to provide compensation for such unprovided rest periods as required by California wage and hour laws.

29. For at least three (3) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, the full amount of their wages owed to them upon termination and/or resignation as required by Labor Code sections 201 and 202, including for, without limitation, failing to pay overtime wages, minimum wages, and premium wages.

30. For at least one (1) year prior to the filing of this Action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to furnish Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, with itemized wage statements that accurately reflect gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each

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hourly rate; and other such information as required by Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a). As a result thereof, Defendants have further failed to furnish employees with an accurate calculation of gross and gross wages earned, as well as gross and net wages paid.

31. For at least one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, the full amount of their wages for labor performed in a timely fashion as required under Labor Code section 204.

32. For at least three (3) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have, at times, failed to indemnify Class Members, or some of them, for work-related expenses.

33. Plaintiff and Class Members provided a wide array of services for Defendants. These services included, but were not limited to, appearing nude and semi-nude and performing "multiple, explicit sexual acts" with or without sexual aids. for Defendants and modeling for Defendants for various different projects.

34. Plaintiff and Class Members would, on average, spend around 75 percent of their time modeling for Defendants and 25 percent of their time on set for filming for Defendants.

35. Defendants would require Plaintiff and Class Members to be on set from ten (10) to sixteen (16) hours in a single day at least twice a month. This time did not include the time spent preparing for their modeling shoots and films, such as rehearsing lines, obtaining spray tans, preparing necessary documentation required by Defendants, time spent on professional manicures, and time spent getting fitted for outfits for the shoots, among other things that were required by Defendants.

36. Plaintiff and Class Members would spend at least three to four hours (3-4) per day going to various locations for "fittings" of outfits were required by Defendants to be worn while on set. There would be at least one fitting per shoot. Plaintiff and Class Members were never compensated for the time spent on these

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Deleted: <#>For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees or former employees within the State of California with compensation at their final rate of pay for unused vested paid vacation days pursuant to Labor Code section 227.3. <#>Plaintiff, on their

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1 fittings.

2 37. Plaintiff and Class Members would be required to take a Sexually
 3 Transmitted Disease (STD) tests by Defendants for every shoot. This would take
 4 Plaintiff and Class Members at least thirty (30) minutes per test. The time spent taking
 5 these tests was never compensated by Defendants.

6 38. During the time Plaintiff and Class Members worked for Defendants,
 7 Defendants misclassified Plaintiff and Class Members as independent contractors.

8 39. During the time Plaintiff and Class Members starred in films and
 9 modeled for Defendants, Defendants exhibited a shocking level of control over the
 10 personal autonomy possessed by Plaintiff and Class Members. For example, Plaintiff
 11 and Class Members were required to sign documentation that stated Plaintiff and
 12 Class Members were not allowed to obtain piercings, tattoos, partake in cosmetic
 13 surgery, or even paint their nails a different color without the express consent of
 14 Defendants. Should Plaintiff and Class Members not comply with Defendants' orders,
 15 they would have shoots canceled and face other consequences.

16 40. On one occasion, Plaintiff received a cosmetic injection. When
 17 Defendants learned of this injection, Defendants canceled a scheduled shoot that
 18 Plaintiff was set to partake in.

19 41. On another occasion, in or around Spring 2022, Plaintiff injured her
 20 buttocks as a result of an infection. Defendants believed that Plaintiff had cosmetic
 21 surgery done on her buttocks, and as a result of this misguided belief, Defendants
 22 refused to pay Plaintiff for a modeling shoot she already participated in and refused
 23 to release any photos taken from that shoot.

24 42. On another occasion, Plaintiff was infected with Monkey Pox.
 25 Defendants were fully aware of Plaintiff's ailment, yet they still demanded her to
 26 work for Defendants on that day. When Plaintiff refused to work, Defendants
 27 informed Plaintiff that there she would face consequences for this refusal.

28 43. Plaintiff, on her own behalf and on behalf of Class Members, brings this

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1 action pursuant to, including but not limited to, Labor Code sections 200, 201, 202,
 2 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 226.8, 404, 510, 512, 558.1, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 2802, *et al.*,
 3 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 11040, seeking overtime wages,
 4 minimum wages, payment of premium wages for missed meal and rest periods, failure
 5 to pay timely wages, waiting time penalties, wage statement penalties, failure to
 6 indemnify work-related expenses, other such provisions of California law, and
 7 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

8 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

9 44. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members as a
 10 class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382. Plaintiff seeks to
 11 represent a class of all current and former non-exempt employees of Defendants
 12 within the State of California at any time commencing four (4) years preceding the
 13 filing of Plaintiff's complaint up until the time that notice of the class action is
 14 provided to the class (collectively referred to as "Class Members").

15 45. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rule of Court rule 3.765,
 16 subdivision (b) to amend or modify the class description with greater specificity,
 17 further divide the defined class into subclasses, and to further specify or limit the
 18 issues for which certification is sought.

19 46. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class
 20 action under the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 382 because there is a
 21 well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the proposed Class is easily
 22 ascertainable.

23 **A. Numerosity**

24 47. The potential Class Members as defined are so numerous that joinder of
 25 all the members of the Class is impracticable. While the precise number of Class
 26 Members has not been determined yet, Plaintiff is informed and believes that there
 27 are over seventy-five (75) Class Members employed by Defendants within the State
 28 of California.

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Deleted: <#>Plaintiff, on Plaintiff's own behalf and on behalf of Class Members, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17208, also seeks (an) injunction(s) prohibiting Defendants from further violating the Labor Code and requiring the establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent further violations, as well as all monies owed but withheld and retained by Defendants to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled, as well as restitution of amounts owed.

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48. Accounting for employee turnover during the relevant periods necessarily increases this number. Plaintiff alleges Defendants' employment records would provide information as to the number and location of all Class Members. Joinder of all members of the proposed Class is not practicable.

B. Commonality

49. There are questions of law and fact common to Class Members. These common questions include, but are not limited to:

- A. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 510 and 1194 by failing to pay all hours worked at a proper overtime rate of pay?
- B. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 510, 1194 and 1197 by failing to pay for all other time worked at the employee's regular rate of pay and a rate of pay that is greater than the applicable minimum wage?
- C. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 512 by not authorizing or permitting Class Members to take compliant meal periods?
- D. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226.7 by not providing Class Members with additional wages for missed or interrupted meal periods?
- E. Did Defendants violate applicable Wage Orders by not authorizing or permitting Class Members to take compliant rest periods?
- F. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226.7 by not providing Class Members with additional wages for missed rest periods?
- G. Did Defendants violate Labor Code sections 201 and 202 by failing to pay Class Members upon termination or resignation all wages earned?
- H. Are Defendants liable to Class Members for waiting time penalties under Labor Code section 203?
- I. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by not furnishing Class Members with accurate wage statements?
- J. Did Defendants violate Labor Code section 226.8 by willfully classifying Class Members as independent contractors?

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1 K. Did Defendants fail to pay Class Members in a timely fashion as required
2 under Labor Code section 204?

3 L. Did Defendants fail to indemnify Class Members for all necessary
4 expenditures or losses incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of
5 their duties or by obedience to the directions of Defendants as required
6 under Labor Code section 2802?

7 M. Did Defendants fail to return deposits made by Class Members with
8 accrued interest thereon as required under Labor Code section 404?

9 N. Did Defendants violate the Unfair Competition Law, Business and
10 Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, by their unlawful practices as
11 alleged herein?

12 O. Are Class Members entitled to restitution of wages under Business and
13 Professions Code section 17203?

14 P. Are Class Members entitled to costs and attorneys' fees?

15 Q. Are Class Members entitled to interest?

16 **C. Typicality**

17 50. The claims of Plaintiff herein alleged are typical of those claims which
18 could be alleged by any Class Members, and the relief sought is typical of the relief
19 which would be sought by each Class Member in separate actions. Plaintiff and Class
20 Members sustained injuries and damages arising out of and caused by Defendants'
21 common course of conduct in violation of laws and regulations that have the force
22 and effect of law and statutes as alleged herein.

23 **D. Adequacy of Representation**

24 51. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of
25 Class Members. Counsel who represents Plaintiff is competent and experienced in
26 litigating wage and hour class actions.

27 **E. Superiority of Class Action**

28 52. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and

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1 efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all Class Members is
 2 not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to Class Members predominate
 3 over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. Class Members, as
 4 further described therein, have been damaged and are entitled to recovery by reason
 5 of Defendants' policies and/or practices that have resulted in the violation of the Labor
 6 Code at times, as set out herein.

7 53. Class action treatment will allow Class Members to litigate their claims
 8 in a manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial
 9 system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the
 10 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

11 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **(Failure to Pay Overtime Wages – Against All Defendants)**

13 54. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
 14 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

15 55. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
 16 former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 510, 1194 and
 17 1199, as well as applicable Wage Orders.

18 56. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Labor Code section 510 was in
 19 effect and provided: "(a) Eight hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Any work in
 20 excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of forty hours in any
 21 one workweek . . . shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half
 22 times the regular rate of pay for an employee."

23 57. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Labor Code section 510 further
 24 provided that "[a]ny work in excess of 12 hours in one day shall be compensated at
 25 the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay for an employee. In addition, any
 26 work in excess of eight hours on any seventh day of a workweek shall be compensated
 27 at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay."

28 58. Four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through

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1 the present, Plaintiff and Class Members, at times, worked for Defendants during
 2 shifts that consisted of more than eight (8) hours in a workday and/or more than forty
 3 hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) consecutive workdays in a workweek, without
 4 being paid overtime wages for all hours worked as a result of, including but not
 5 limited to, Defendants failing to accurately track and/or pay for all hours actually
 6 worked at the proper overtime rate of pay to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class
 7 Members.

8 59. Accordingly, by requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to, at times, work
 9 greater than eight (8) hours per workday, forty (40) hours per workweek, and/or seven
 10 (7) straight workdays without properly compensating overtime wages at the proper
 11 overtime rate of pay, Defendants, on occasion, willfully violated the provisions of the
 12 Labor Code, among others, sections 510, 1194, and applicable IWC Wage Orders,
 13 and California law.

14 60. Plaintiff and Class Members would partake in at least two (2) shoots per
 15 month for Defendants where they would model and star in movies for Defendants.
 16 These shoots would last ten (10) to sixteen (16) hours. Before arriving to shoots,
 17 Plaintiff and Class members were required to ensure their hair and bodies were
 18 prepared for the shoots. These preparations include, but are not limited to, exfoliating
 19 Plaintiff and Class Members' bodies and blow-drying hair. In total, this preparation
 20 would take no less than thirty (30) minutes.

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21 61. In addition to these shoots, Plaintiff and Class Members were required
 22 to go to "fittings," where they would be required to try on costumes for the various
 23 scenes Plaintiff and Class Members would model and star in. Plaintiff and Class
 24 members were required to attend at least one (1) fitting per shoot outside of the days
 25 Plaintiff and Class members were required to be on set. It would take Plaintiff and
 26 Class Members at least one and one-half (1.5) hours to drive to these mandatory
 27 fittings. These fittings would take three-four (3-4) hours. Furthermore, before every
 28 shoot, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to take STD tests. Plaintiff and

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1 Class Members were not paid for the hours spent taking the test. These tests would
 2 take at the very least thirty (30) minutes.

3 62. Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to have a manicure and
 4 pedicure at least once per shoot by Defendants. These manicures and pedicures would
 5 occur on days Plaintiff and Class Members would not be on set for shoots and on days
 6 they had fittings. Plaintiff and Class Members would drive at least forty-five (45)
 7 minutes to attend their mandatory manicure and pedicure appointments. These
 8 appointments would last at least one (1) hour.

9 63. When required to go on set for a shoot, Plaintiff and Class Members
 10 would be on set for at least ten (10) hours. While on set, Plaintiff and Class Members
 11 would spent approximately 75 percent of their time modeling and 25 percent of their
 12 starring in films for Defendants.

13 64. Even when Plaintiff and Class Members were not actively filming or
 14 modeling, they were required to be on set and work by completing hair and makeup,
 15 working on their wardrobe, partaking in rehearsals, and speaking to coworkers for
 16 work related activities among other work-related activities. Plaintiff and Class
 17 Members were expected to work for the entire shoot without any rest.

18 65. During the entire time Plaintiff and Class Members were employed by
 19 Defendants, they were never compensated additional overtime payment for the more
 20 than ten (10) hours spent on set.

21 66. As a result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff and Class
 22 Members have been deprived of overtime wages and double time wages in amounts
 23 to be determined at trial, and are entitled to recovery, plus interest and penalties
 24 thereon, attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to Labor Code section 1194 and 1199,
 25 Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

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26 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 **(Failure to Pay Minimum Wages – Against All Defendants)**

28 67. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations

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1 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

2 68. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
3 former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 1197, 1199 and
4 applicable Wage Orders.

5 69. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1197 and applicable Wage Orders,
6 Plaintiff and Class Members were entitled to receive minimum wages for all hours
7 worked or otherwise under Defendants' control.

8 70. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action
9 through the present, Defendants failed, at times, to accurately track and/or pay for all
10 hours actually worked at their regular rate of pay that is above the minimum wage to
11 the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

12 71. Plaintiff and Class Members would partake in at least two (2) shoots per
13 month for Defendants where they would model and star in movies for Defendants.
14 These shoots would last ten (10) to sixteen (16) hours. Before arriving to shoots,
15 Plaintiff and Class members were required to ensure their hair and bodies were
16 prepared for the shoots. These preparations include, but are not limited to, exfoliating
17 Plaintiff and Class Members' bodies and blow-drying hair. In total, this preparation
18 would take no less than thirty (30) minutes.

19 72. In addition to these shoots, Plaintiff and Class Members were required
20 to go to "fittings," where they would be required to try on costumes for the various
21 scenes Plaintiff and Class Members would model and star in. Plaintiff and Class
22 members were also required to attend at least one (1) fitting for wardrobe per shoot
23 outside of the days Plaintiff and Class members were required to be on set. It would
24 take Plaintiff and Class Members at least one and one-half (1.5) hours to drive to
25 these mandatory fittings. These fittings would take three-four (3-4) hours.
26 Furthermore, before every shoot, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to take
27 STD tests. Plaintiff and Class Members were not paid for the hours spent taking the
28 test. These tests would take at the very least thirty (30) minutes.

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1 73. Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to have a manicure and
2 pedicure at least once per shoot by Defendants. These manicures and pedicures would
3 occur on days Plaintiff and Class Members would not be on set for shoots and on days
4 they had fittings. Plaintiff and Class Members would drive at least forty five (45)
5 minutes to attend their mandatory manicure and pedicure appointments. These
6 appointments would last at least one (1) hour.

7 74. When required to go on set for a shoot, Plaintiff and Class Members
8 would be on set for at least ten (10) hours. While on set, Plaintiff and Class Members
9 would spent approximately 75 percent of their time modeling and 25 percent of their
10 acting for Defendants.

11 75. Even when Plaintiff and Class Members were not actively filming or
12 modeling, they were required to be on set and work by completing hair and makeup,
13 working on their wardrobe, partaking in rehearsals, and speaking to coworkers for
14 work related activities among other work-related activities.

15 76. During the entire time Plaintiff and Class Members were employed by
16 Defendants, they were never compensated additional overtime or doubletime payment
17 for the more than ten (10) hours spent on set.

18 77. Furthermore, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to do additional
19 work before arriving on set. This work included completing mandatory paperwork for
20 Defendants, doing hair and makeup, preparing outfits, preparing for anal scenes, and
21 going over scripts and plotlines of films. These activities would take several hours in
22 addition to their normal duties on set. Plaintiff and Class Members were never
23 compensated for these additional overtime hours worked while on set.

24 78. Furthermore, Plaintiff and Class Members were not compensated for the
25 hours spent going to fittings and for the time spent taking the mandatory tests for
26 Defendants. In total, there were at least 4.5 hours every two weeks that Plaintiff and
27 Class Members were not compensated for whatsoever.

28 79. Plaintiff and Class Members were paid on a job-by-job basis as they were

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1 misclassified as independent contractors. Plaintiff and Class Member did not have the
 2 hours they worked adequately tracked. As a result, the payment received by Plaintiff
 3 and Class Members fell far below minimum wage requirements in the state of
 4 California, when factoring the unpaid hours mentioned above and Defendants' failure
 5 to pay Plaintiff and Class Members overtime wages.

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6 80. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
 7 Members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they
 8 were not paid minimum wages for all hours worked or otherwise due.

9 81. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 218.6, 1194, 1194.2, Code of Civil
 10 Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class
 11 Members are entitled to recover the full amount of unpaid minimum wages, interest
 12 and penalties thereon, liquidated damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

13 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(Failure to Provide Meal Periods – Against All Defendants)**

15 82. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
 16 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

17 83. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
 18 former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 512 and applicable
 19 Wage Orders.

20 84. Pursuant to Labor Code section 512 and applicable Wage Orders, no
 21 employer shall employ an employee for a work period of more than five (5) hours
 22 without a timely meal break of not less than thirty (30) minutes in which the employee
 23 is relieved of all of his or her duties. Furthermore, no employer shall employ an
 24 employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing
 25 the employee with a second timely meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes in
 26 which the employee is relieved of all of his or her duties.

27 85. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, if an employer fails to provide an
 28 employee with a meal period as provided in the applicable Wage Order of the

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1 Industrial Welfare Commission, the employer shall pay the employee one (1)
 2 additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each
 3 workday that the meal period is not provided.

4 86. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action
 5 through the present, Plaintiff and Class Members were, at times, not provided
 6 complete, timely 30-minute, duty-free uninterrupted meal periods every five hours of
 7 work without waiving the right to take them, as permitted. Moreover, at times,
 8 Defendants failed to provide one (1) additional hour of pay at the Class Member's
 9 regular rate of compensation on the occasions that Class Members were not provided
 10 compliant meal periods.

11 87. While on set, Plaintiff and Class Members would regularly work more
 12 than ten (10) hours in a day. Plaintiff and Class Members were never afforded a full
 13 uninterrupted 30-minute meal break on these days. Plaintiff and Class Members were
 14 required to be on duty, whether it was for - without limitation - active filming,
 15 rehearsing lines, having their hair and makeup be done, or handling wardrobe.

16 88. Furthermore, since Plaintiff and Class Members would regularly work
 17 more than ten (10) hours per day for Defendants, they were entitled to a second
 18 uninterrupted 30-minute meal break. However, Plaintiff and Class Members were
 19 never afforded a second meal break in compliance with California law.

20 89. For example, on one occasion, Plaintiff was required to drive to the Glass
 21 House in Joshua Tree for a shoot to be crowned as a "Vixen Angel." This shoot lasted
 22 more than 12 hours. Plaintiff was never afforded a *single* uninterrupted meal period
 23 on this day, let alone the second uninterrupted meal period as required by California
 24 law.

25 90. As another example, on another occasion, Plaintiff attended a shooting
 26 in the Simi Valley area for one of Defendants' brands, "Deeper." Once again, Plaintiff
 27 was on set for more than 12 hours. Here, Plaintiff was not given a *single* uninterrupted
 28 meal break, let alone the second uninterrupted meal period as required by California

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1 law.

2 91. These violations were a daily occurrence for Plaintiff and Class
3 Members. They were forced to endure these abhorrent work conditions *every single*
4 *day* they provided work for Defendants. Indeed, not a single day Plaintiff and Class
5 Members worked for Defendants was free of any sort of meal period violation. At a
6 bare minimum, therefore, Plaintiff and Class members suffered two to four (2-4)
7 unique meal break violations per month.

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8 92. By their failure to provide Plaintiff and Class Members compliant meal
9 periods as contemplated by Labor Code section 512, among other California
10 authorities, and failing, at times, to provide compensation for such unprovided meal
11 periods, as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Labor Code
12 section 512 and applicable Wage Orders.

13 93. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
14 Members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they
15 were not paid additional pay owed for missed, untimely, interrupted, incomplete
16 and/or on-duty meal periods.

17 94. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the full amount of
18 their unpaid additional pay for unprovided compliant meal periods, in amounts to be
19 determined at trial, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs,
20 under Labor Code sections 226 and 226.7, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5
21 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

22 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **(Failure to Provide Rest Periods – Against All Defendants)**

24 95. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
25 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

26 96. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
27 former employees of Defendants covered by applicable Wage Orders.

28 97. California law and applicable Wage Orders require that employers

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1 “authorize and permit” employees to take ten (10) minute rest periods in about the
 2 middle of each four (4) hour work period “or major fraction thereof.” Accordingly,
 3 employees who work shifts of three and-a-half (3 ½) to six (6) hours must be provided
 4 ten (10) minutes of paid rest period, employees who work shifts of more than six (6)
 5 and up to ten (10) hours must be provided with twenty (20) minutes of paid rest period,
 6 and employees who work shifts of more than ten (10) hours must be provided thirty
 7 (30) minutes of paid rest period.

8 98. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226.7, if an employer fails to provide an
 9 employee with a meal period or rest period as provided in the applicable Wage Order
 10 of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the employer shall pay the employee one (1)
 11 additional hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each work
 12 day that the rest period is not provided.

13 99. For four (4) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action
 14 through the present, Plaintiff and Class Members were, at times, not authorized or
 15 permitted to take complete, timely 10-minute, duty-free uninterrupted rest periods
 16 every four (4) hours of work or major fraction thereof. Moreover, at times,
 17 Defendants failed to provide one (1) additional hour of pay at the Class Member’s
 18 regular rate of compensation on the occasions that Class Members were not
 19 authorized or permitted to take compliant rest periods.

20 100. Plaintiff and Class Members were never provided with Code compliant
 21 rest break periods. Defendants never ensured and never permitted Plaintiff and Class
 22 Members to take rest periods as required by California law. Even when Defendants
 23 did permit Plaintiff and Class Members to go on “a break”, these “breaks” were
 24 always interrupted. Further, Plaintiff and Class Members’ “breaks” were always on
 25 duty, whether it was to be on call to continue shooting for a scene, sitting for hair and
 26 makeup, discussing wardrobe, talking to supervisors and coworkers about their
 27 upcoming scenes, or preparing paperwork required by Defendants. These issues
 28 occurred every single time Plaintiff and Class Members worked for Defendants. As a

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1 result. Defendants violated Plaintiff and Class Members right to an uninterrupted rest
 2 period *at least* once every two weeks.

3 101. For example, on one occasion, Plaintiff was required to drive to the Glass
 4 House in Joshua Tree for a shoot to be crowned as a “Vixen Angel.” This shoot lasted
 5 more than 12 hours. Plaintiff was never afforded a *single* uninterrupted rest period on
 6 this day, let alone the several other uninterrupted rest periods as required by California
 7 law.

8 102. As another example, on another occasion, Plaintiff attended a shooting
 9 in the Simi Valley area for one of Defendants’ brands, “Deeper.” Once again, Plaintiff
 10 was on set for more than 12 hours. Here, Plaintiff was not given a *single* uninterrupted
 11 rest break, let alone the several other uninterrupted rest periods as required by
 12 California law.

13 103. These violations were a daily occurrence for Plaintiff and Class
 14 Members. They were forced to endure these abhorrent work conditions *every single*
 15 *day* they provided work for Defendants. Indeed, not a single day Plaintiff and Class
 16 Members worked for Defendants was free of any sort of rest period violation. At a
 17 bare minimum, therefore, Plaintiff and Class members suffered two rest break
 18 violations per month.

19 104. By their failure, at times, to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Class
 20 Members to take rest periods contemplated by California law, and one (1) additional
 21 hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for such unprovided rest
 22 periods, as alleged above, Defendants willfully violated the provisions of Labor Code
 23 section 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders.

24 105. As a result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
 25 Members have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they
 26 were not paid additional pay owed for rest periods that they were not authorized or
 27 permitted to take.

28 106. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover the full amount of

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1 their unpaid additional pay for unprovided compliant rest periods, in amounts to be
 2 determined at trial, plus interest and penalties thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs,
 3 under Labor Code sections 226 and 226.7, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5
 4 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287.

5 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **(Failure to Pay All Wages Due Upon Termination – Against All Defendants)**

7 107. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
 8 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

9 108. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
 10 former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 203,
 11 as well as applicable Wage Orders.

12 109. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 201 and 202, Plaintiff and Class
 13 Members were entitled upon termination to timely payment of all wages earned and
 14 unpaid prior to termination. Discharged Class Members were entitled to payment of
 15 all wages earned and unpaid prior to discharge immediately upon termination. Class
 16 Members who resigned were entitled to payment of all wages earned and unpaid prior
 17 to resignation within 72 hours after giving notice of resignation or, if they gave 72
 18 hours previous notice, they were entitled to payment of all wages earned and unpaid
 19 at the time of resignation.

20 110. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the
 21 three (3) years before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
 22 Defendants, due to the failure, at times, to provide overtime wages mentioned above,
 23 failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members all wages earned prior to resignation or
 24 termination in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 or 202.

25 111. Plaintiff is informed and believes Defendants' failure, at times, to pay
 26 Plaintiff and Class Members all wages earned prior to termination or resignation in
 27 accordance with Labor Code sections 201 and 202 was willful. Defendants had the
 28 ability to pay all wages earned by Plaintiff and Class Members at the time of

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1 termination in accordance with Labor Code sections 201 and 202, but intentionally
 2 adopted policies or practices incompatible with the requirements of Labor Code
 3 sections 201 and 202 resulting in the failure, at times, to pay all wages earned prior to
 4 termination or resignation.

5 112. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203, Plaintiff and Class Members are
 6 entitled to waiting time penalties from the date their earned and unpaid wages were
 7 due, upon termination or resignation, until paid, up to a maximum of thirty (30) days.

8 113. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
 9 Members have suffered damages in an amount subject to proof, to the extent they
 10 were not paid for all wages earned prior to termination or resignation.

11 114. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203 and 218.6, Code of Civil Procedure
 12 sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members
 13 are entitled to recover waiting time penalties, interest, and their costs of suit, as well.

14 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **(Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements – Against All Defendants)**

16 115. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
 17 contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

18 116. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or
 19 former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 226, as well as
 20 applicable Wage Orders.

21 117. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a), Plaintiff and Class
 22 Members were entitled to receive, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of
 23 wages, an accurate itemized statement that accurately reflects, among other things,
 24 gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable hourly rates
 25 in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each
 26 hourly rate; and the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer; among
 27 other things.

28 118. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the

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1 one (1) year before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present,
 2 Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226, subdivision (a) by adopting
 3 policies and practices that resulted in their failure, at times, to furnish Plaintiff and
 4 Class Members with accurate itemized statements that accurately reflect, among other
 5 things, gross wages earned; total hours worked; net wages earned; all applicable
 6 hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours
 7 worked at each hourly rate; and the name and address of the legal entity that is the
 8 employer; among other things.

9 119. Defendants' failure to, at times, provide Plaintiff and Class Members
 10 with accurate wage statements was knowing, intentional, and willful. Defendants had
 11 the ability to provide Plaintiff and the other Class Members with accurate wage
 12 statements, but, at times, willfully provided wage statements that Defendants knew
 13 were not accurate.

14 120. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
 15 Members have suffered injury. The absence of accurate information on Class
 16 Members' wage statements at times has delayed timely challenge to Defendants'
 17 unlawful pay practices; requires discovery and mathematical computations to
 18 determine the amount of wages owed; causes difficulty and expense in attempting to
 19 reconstruct time and pay records; and led to submission of inaccurate information
 20 about wages and amounts deducted from wages to state and federal governmental
 21 agencies, among other things.

22 121. Pursuant to Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), Plaintiff and Class
 23 Members are entitled to recover \$50 for the initial pay period during the period in
 24 which violation of Labor Code section 226 occurred and \$100 for each violation of
 25 Labor Code section 226 in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate
 26 \$4,000.00 per employee.

27 122. Pursuant to Labor Code sections 226, subdivisions (e) and (g), Code of
 28 Civil Procedure section 1032, Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members

are entitled to recover the full amount of penalties due under Labor Code section 226, subdivision (e), reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Timely Pay Wages During Employment – Against All Defendants)

123. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs and incorporate each by reference as though fully set forth hereat.

124. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 204 and applicable Wage Orders.

125. Labor Code section 204 provides that "[l]abor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month."

126. Labor Code section 210, subdivision (a) states that "[i]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided in this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in Sections 201.3, 204, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5, and 1197.5, shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee" and "(2) For each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld."

127. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in the one (1) year before the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present, Defendants employed policies and practices that resulted in, at times, not paying Plaintiff and Class Members in accordance with Labor Code section 204.

128. Pursuant to Labor Code section 210, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover penalties for Defendants' violations of Labor Code section 204, in

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the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each initial violation per Class Member, and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each subsequent violation in connection with each payment that was made in violation of Labor Code section 204 per Class Member, plus 25 percent of the amount unlawfully withheld.

129. Pursuant to Labor Code section 218.6, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recovery of penalties, interest, and their costs of suit, as well.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Labor Code § 2802 – Against All Defendants)

130. Plaintiff realleges and incorporate by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

131. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class Members were employees or former employees of Defendants covered by Labor Code section 2802 and applicable Wage Orders.

132. Labor Code section 2802, subdivision (a) provides that “an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties . . .”

133. For three (3) years prior to the filing of the Complaint in this Action through the present, Defendants required Plaintiff and Class Members, or some of them, to incur, at times, necessary expenditures or losses in direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or at the obedience to the directions of Defendants that included, without limitation: using cellular phones for work-related purposes; for mileage going to locations for the mandatory fittings; for mileage for driving to and from mandatory manicure and pedicure appointments; for manicure costs; for pedicure costs; preparing hair and body for scenes; and for costs related to preparing for anal scenes, such as bleaching.

134. The manicures and pedicures would cost a total of \$180. Bleaching for anal scenes would cost a *minimum* of \$100.

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Deleted: laundering mandatory work uniforms;

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Deleted: purchasing tools necessary to perform work duties

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135. Plaintiff and Class members would drive *at least* 10 miles to arrive at the mandatory fitting locations and *at least* 6 miles to and from the mandatory manicure and pedicure appointments.

136. During that time period, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants failed and refused, and still fail and refuse, at times, to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for those losses and/or expenditures.

137. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an amount subject to proof, to the extent they were not reimbursed for the herein-described losses and/or expenditures.

138. Pursuant to Labor Code section 2802, Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, and Civil Code section 3287, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover reimbursement for their herein-described losses and/or expenditures, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

139. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action contained herein.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, on behalf of Plaintiff and Class Members, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. An order certifying this case as a Class Action;
- B. An Order appointing Plaintiff as Class representative and appointing Plaintiff's counsel as class counsel;
- C. Damages for all wages earned and owed, including minimum ~~and~~ overtime wages, under Labor Code sections 510, 558.1, 1194, 1197 and 1199;
- D. Liquidated damages pursuant to Labor Code sections 558.1 and 1194.2;
- E. Damages for unpaid premium wages from missed meal and rest periods

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Deleted: NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Labor Code § 227.3 – Against All Defendants)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth hereon.

According to Labor Code section 227.3, whenever a contract of employment or employer policy provides for paid vacations, and an employee is terminated without having taken off his vested vacation time, all vested vacation shall be paid to him as wages at his final rate in accordance with such contract of employment or employer policy respecting eligibility or time served.

Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that, at all times relevant hereto, Defendants promulgated and maintained a uniform policy providing for paid vacations, and that Plaintiff's employment contract with Defendants included paid vacations.

For at least four (4) years prior to the filing of this action and continuing to the present, Defendants have had a consistent policy of failing to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees or former employees within the State of California with compensation at their final rate of pay for unused vested paid vacation days pursuant to Labor Code section 227.3.

As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to pay vested vacation at the final rate of Plaintiff and Class Members upon their resignation or termination, Defendants violated Labor Code section 227.3, entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to all vested and unused vacation pay at their final rate of pay, as set out in Defendants' policy or the contract of employment between Plaintiff and Class Members, on the one hand, and Defendants, on the other hand.

As a further proximate result of Defendants' above-described acts and/or omissions, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of suit and prejudgment interest.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unfair Competition – Against All Defendants)

Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth hereat.

Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that the unlawful conduct of Defendants alleged herein constitutes unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200. Due to their unlawful business practices in violation of the Labor Code, Defendants have gained a competitive advantage over other comparable companies doing business in the State of California that comply with their obligations to compensate employees in accordance with the Labor Code.

As a result of Defendants' unfair competition as alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property.

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to (an) injunction(s) prohibiting Defendants from further violating the Labor Code and requiring the establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent further violations, as well as restitution of all wages and other monies owed to them under the Labor Code, including interest thereon, in which they had a property interest and which Defendants nevertheless failed to pay them and instead withheld and retained for themselves.

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- 1 under, among other Labor Code sections, 512, 558.1 and 226.7;
- 2 F. Penalties for inaccurate wage statements under Labor Code sections
- 3 226, subdivision (e) and 558.1;
- 4 G. Waiting time penalties under Labor Code sections 203 and 558.1;
- 5 H. Penalties to timely pay wages under Labor Code section 210;
- 6 I. Damages under Labor Code sections 2802 and 558.1;
- 7 J. Damages under Labor Code section 404;
- 8 K. Preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting Defendants from
- 9 further violating the California Labor Code and requiring the
- 10 establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent future
- 11 violations;
- 12 L. Restitution of wages and benefits due which were acquired by means of
- 13 any unfair business practice, according to proof;
- 14 M. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed
- 15 by law;
- 16 N. For attorneys' fees in prosecuting this action;
- 17 O. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 18 P. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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20 Dated: September 20, 2023 BIBIYAN LAW GROUP, P.C.

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22

23 BY: /s/ Sarah H. Cohen,

24 DAVID D. BIBIYAN

25 JEFFREY D. KLEIN

26 SARAH H. COHEN

27 Attorneys for Plaintiff MACKENZIE ANNE

28 THOMA on behalf of herself and all others

similarly situated

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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Sarah H. Cohen

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